INFORMATION LETTER

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M-81 Omissions and Errors

Errors and omissions occurring in the March 1 amendment to Tin Conservation Order M-81 issued by the Civilian Production Administration are as follows:

In the schedule for vegetables and vegetable products, "beans, fresh shelled," should be added and listed as follows: Beans, fresh shelled; "A" priority; unlimited packing quota; can sizes, 2, 2½, and 10; can materials, .50 bodies with CTB ends. Under the same category the canned sizes for pimientoes and peppers were incorrectly listed as 2 and 10 instead of 2½ and 10.

The can size specified as "½ drawn" for Atlantic sea herring listed as item 99 under the fish and shellfish category should be changed to read "¼ drawn."

The can material specification for frozen fruits are transposed and should read fiber bodies with CTB ends.

The above corrections will be taken care of at an early date, CPA officials state.

Any further retention of prisoners of war for use in agriculture beyond the withdrawal dates planned by the War Department is highly improbable, despite the plea Secretary of Agriculture Anderson made for their retention before the March 8 meeting of the President's Cabinet, and the earlier request the Association made directly to the Secretary of War on the subject. Under War Department program for withdrawing PW's, there will be 20,300 available for agricultural work in April and 10,150 through May, and all PW's are supposed to be shipped overseas by June 20, 1946.

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Copies of the new sugar amendments may be obtained from local and district OPA offices. Also, a limited number of these amendments are on file at Association headquarters and will be supplied to canner-members who are unable to obtain them from their local OPA offices.

Canners to Get More Sugar

Increased allotments of sugar for the 1946 pack of canned and glass-packed fruits and vegetables were assured this week when the OPA issued Amendment 9 to Revised Ration Order 3 and Amendment 1 to Supplement 1 to RRO3 and raised by 10 percent the base of the level of sugar rations for commercially canned fruits and vegetables and frozen fruits. At the same time, OPA removed all restrictions with regard to maximum sugar densities for canned fruits, thereby permitting canners again to vary the types of syrups used as was formerly done prior to the sugar density limitations OPA placed on last year's pack.

Besides increasing the sugar rations for canned fruits and vegetables and frozen fruits, OPA raised the sugar allotments for all other canned foods and fruit juices which are allocated sugar including pickles, jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades, and fruit butters. (Complete story on page 136.)

OPA Promises to Speed Issuance of 1946 Price Regulations

OPA reassured canners this week that it will direct its efforts toward issuing the regulations pricing the 1946 pack as early as possible so that the industry will generally have ample opportunity to examine and determine individual ceilings before packing starts. The agency, in reaffirming a promise made to canners at the Atlantic City Convention that ceiling prices on the 1946 pack of fruits and vegetables will be increased by an amount equal to the amount of direct cost increase occasioned by an approved basic wage rate increase, said that the new wage-price policy (Executive Order 9697) does not change in any way the intent and purpose of the announced and approved pricing program for the 1946 pack. (See page 137 for complete story.)

Legislative Committee to Meet Next Week

Chairman Walter L. Graefe of the Association's Legislative Committee has called a meeting of the Committee for March 18 in Washington to discuss important legislation which is now pending before Congress, affecting the canning industry. Among the proposed measures that the Committee intends to study are the pending actions concerning amendments to the wage and hour law, price control legislation, and the extension of the Second War Powers Act. Another important subject to be considered by the Committee is a recently introduced amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Any other legislative matters needing attention at this time also will be discussed.

CANNED FOODS FEATURED ON A SPECIAL BROADCAST

Ninety-three States, 125 Cities to Hear Brand Names Research Program

Canned foods will be the subject of "The Name Speaks," a radio program which will be broadcast in 125 cities and 93 States at different times during the next ten weeks. The program is sponsored by the Brand Names Research Foundation in cooperation with National Broadcasting Company. Quentin Reynolds, the war correspondent, will be the commentator. Thomas Hayward, Metropolitan Opera star, will sing songs by Jerome Kern. Other music will be furnished by Norman Cloutier's orchestra and the announcer will be Ford Bond.

Nine shows will be given in all, each featuring different American industries, with canned foods scheduled as the first of the series. According to the announcement, the script "dramatizes the place in American life of brand names as trustworthy identification, as a part of our living daily vocabulary, as a builder of industries, and as a heartwarming service to the domestic consumer."

The Association's newly formed Public Relations Council, authorized at the recent Convention and whose personnel consists of certain designated members of the N.C.A. staff, arranged with the sponsors the publication of the following schedule of towns, radio stations, and times at which the canned foods program of the series will be heard. (In many cases, although the station has been arranged for, the exact time of the broadcast has not yet been scheduled. In such instances, canners may check the local station for date and time of the program):

Place and Station	Time
Alabama	
Birmingham, WBRC	12:45 p. m. Mar. 23
Montgomery, W8FA	5:45 p. m. Mar. 23
Arizona	
Globe, KWJB	Not yet scheduled
Phoenix, KTAR	Not yet scheduled
Prescott, KYCA	Not yet scheduled
Safford, KGLU	6:15 p. m. Mar. 18
Yuma, KYUM	2:30 p. m. Mar. 23
California	
Fresno, KMJ	10:45 a. m. Mar. 23
Sacramento, KCRA	8:15 Mar. 18
San Diego, KF8D	4:45 p. m. Mar. 21
San Francisco, KPO	Not yet scheduled
Colorado	
Denver, KOA	Not yet scheduled
Connecticut	
Hartford, WTIC	8:45 a. m. Mar. 24
Delaware	
Wilmington, WDEL	Not yet scheduled
District of Columbia	
Washington, WRC	1:30 p. m. Mar. 21
Florida	
Jacksonville, WJAX	Not yet scheduled
Lakeland, WLAK	8:00 p. m. Mar. 16
Florida (Continued)	
Miami, WIOD	Not yet scheduled
Pensacola, WCOA	Not yet scheduled
Tampa, WFLA	Not yet scheduled
Georgia	
Atlanta, WSB	1:00 p. m. Mar. 24
Savannah, W8AV	Not yet scheduled
Hawaii	
Honolulu, KGU	12:15 p. m. Mar. 16
Idaho	
Boise, KIDO	Not yet scheduled
Pocatello, K8EI	Not yet scheduled
Twin Falls, KTFI	Not yet scheduled
Illinois	
Chicago, WMAQ	Not yet scheduled
Indiana	
Elkhart, WTRC	9:30 p. m. Mar. 21
Evansville, WGBF	4:45 p. m. Mar. 23
Fort Wayne, WGL	12:15 p. m. Mar. 19
Indianapolis, WIRE	10:45 p. m. Mar. 22
Terre Haute, WBOW	12:30 p. m. May 3
Kansas	
Hutchinson, KWBW	11:30 a. m. Mar. 23
Pittsburg, KOAM	6:45 p. m. Mar. 24
Wichita, KANS	Not yet scheduled
Louisiana	
Lafayette, KVOL	9:00 p. m. Mar. 29
Lake Charles, KPLC	Not yet scheduled
Monroe, KNOE	Not yet scheduled
Shreveport, KTBS	6:00 p. m. Mar. 23
Maine	
Augusta, WRDO	10:30 p. m. Mar. 15
Bangor, WLBZ	10:30 p. m. Mar. 22
Portland, WCSH	2:15 p. m. Mar. 23
Maryland	
Baltimore, WBAL	Not yet scheduled
Michigan	
Grand Rapids, WOOD	Not yet scheduled
Saginaw, W8AM	Not yet scheduled
Minnesota	
Mankato, KY8M	Not yet scheduled
Rochester, KROC	Not yet scheduled
St. Cloud, KFAM	Not yet scheduled
St. Paul, KSTP	Not yet scheduled
Mississippi	
Jackson, WJDX	12:00 Noon Mar. 18
Laurel, WAML	11:45 a. m. Mar. 23
Natchez, WMIS	5:15 p. m. Mar. 20
Missouri	
Kansas City, WDAF	Not yet scheduled
St. Louis, KSD	1:30 p. m. Mar. 23
Springfield, KGBX	4:45 p. m. Mar. 23
Montana	
Billings, KGHL	11:00 p. m. Mar. 18
Nebraska	
North Platte, KODY	Not yet scheduled
Omaha, WOW	Not yet scheduled
North Carolina	
Asheville, WI8E	Not yet scheduled
Charlotte, W8OC	Not yet scheduled
Raleigh, WPTF	6:30 p. m. Mar. 23
Winston-Salem, W8JB	Not yet scheduled
North Dakota	
Bismarck, KFYR	Not yet scheduled
Fargo, WDAY	11:45 a. m. Mar. 23
Nevada	
Reno, KOH	Not yet scheduled
New Jersey	
Trenton, WITM	8:00 p. m. Mar. 20
New Mexico	
Albuquerque, KOB	Not yet scheduled
New York	
Buffalo, WBEN	Not yet scheduled
New York, WEAF	2:00 p. m. Mar. 23
Rochester, WHAM	Not yet scheduled
Schnectady, WGY	Not yet scheduled
Syracuse, W8YR	Not yet scheduled
Ohio	
Cleveland, WTAM	12:45 p. m. Mar. 24
Lima, WLOK	3:30 p. m. Mar. 18
Toledo, W8PD	Not yet scheduled
Zanesville, WHIZ	11:45 a. m. Apr. 24
Oklahoma	
Tulsa, KVOO	Not yet scheduled
Oregon	
Medford, KMED	Not yet scheduled
Portland, KGW	10:15 p. m. Mar. 24
Pennsylvania	
Allentown, WSAN	6:45 p. m. Mar. 23
Altoona, WFBG	Not yet scheduled
Easton, WE8T	Not yet scheduled
Erie, WERC	10:30 p. m. Mar. 18
Harrisburg, WKBO	Not yet scheduled
Hazelton, WAZL	Not yet scheduled
Lancaster, WGAL	Not yet scheduled
Philadelphia, KYW	Not yet scheduled
Pittsburgh, KDKA	6:15 p. m. Mar. 19
Reading, WRAW	Not yet scheduled
Wilkes-Barre, WBRE	Not yet scheduled
Williamsport, WRAK	Not yet scheduled
York, WORK	10:45 a. m. Mar. 12
Rhode Island	
Providence, WJAR	Not yet scheduled
South Carolina	
Charleston, WTMA	6:30 p. m. Mar. 18
Greenaville, WFBC	Not yet scheduled
Greenwood, WCRS	Not yet scheduled
South Dakota	
Sioux Falls, K8SO - KELO	10:30 p. m. Mar. 21
Tennessee	
Briston, WOPI	Not yet scheduled
Chattanooga, WAPO	6:45 p. m. Mar. 23
Kingsport, WKPT	9:45 p. m. Mar. 18
Knoxville, WROL	5:00 p. m. Mar. 23
Memphis, WMC	10:30 p. m. Mar. 24
Nashville, W8M	6:15 p. m. Mar. 19
Texas	
Amarillo, KONC	Not yet scheduled
Dallas, WFAA	4:15 p. m. Mar. 23
El Paso, KT8M	6:45 p. m. Mar. 23
San Antonio, WOAI	Not yet scheduled
Weslaco, KRGV	Not yet scheduled
Utah	
Salt Lake City, KDYL	9:45 p. m. Mar. 21
Virginia	
Harrisonburg, W8VA	Not yet scheduled
Martinsville, WMVA	Not yet scheduled
Norfolk, WTAR	1:15 p. m. Mar. 17
Washington	
Seattle, KOMO	Not yet scheduled
Spokane, KHQ	9:45 p. m. Mar. 18
West Virginia	
Bluefield, WHIS	Not yet scheduled
Charleston, WGKV	11:45 a. m. Apr. 4
Clarksburg, WBLK	Not yet scheduled
Wisconsin	
La Crosse, WKBH	Not yet scheduled
Madison, WIBA	6:15 p. m. Mar. 23
Marinette, WMAM	7:00 p. m. Mar. 20
Milwaukee, WTMJ	Not yet scheduled

Smith and Sanborn to Speak at Food Technologist Meeting

Two members of the Washington Research Laboratory will present papers at the annual meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists in Buffalo, New York, next week.

H. R. Smith will speak to the group on March 18, on "Objective Measurements of Quality in Foods."

N. H. Sanborn will speak on "Waste Disposal Methods for Food Industries" on the March 19 program.

Dr. E. J. Cameron, Director of the Washington Research Laboratory, also is attending this meeting.

PEAS FOR PROCESSING

Another Record Crop of Possibly More Than 4 Percent Larger Than 1945 Is Indicated

An increase of about 4 percent in the acreage intended to be planted to green peas for processing is indicated for 1946, the U. S. Department of Agriculture stated this week. This indicated increase over the acreage planted last year is based on reports received from canners and freezers late in February and early March giving information on the acreage that they intended to contract and plant this year, USDA said.

Should these early season acreage plans be carried out, the 1946 plantings in the United States will total 521,100 acres. This compares with the previous record high 1945 acreage of 500,480 acres and is about 38 percent above the 10-year (1935-44) average plantings of 377,900 acres. Processors in Maine apparently are going to increase their acreage about 52 percent above the 1945 planted acreage. In Idaho and Washington, plans are being made to increase the acreage 25 percent and 22 percent, respectively, above the 1945 acreage. A reduction below 1945 of 5 percent for Minnesota, 2 percent for Wisconsin and 3 percent for Virginia is indicated. In most of the other important States, increases range from 1 to 13 percent.

Loss of acreage planted to green peas for processing averaged 6.6 percent annually during the past 10 years. If this average loss is assumed for 1946 a planting of 521,100 acres will result in 486,700 acres for harvest compared with 455,940 acres harvested last year.

The 10-year (1935-44) average yield of green peas for processing is 1,771 pounds. For the 5-year (1940-44) period, yields averaged 1,879 pounds per acre. The harvest of 486,700 acres in 1946, with yields in line with the 10-year average of 1,771 pounds, would give a production of about 431,000 tons for processing. Yields in line with the 5-year average of 1,879 pounds would result in a production of around 457,200 tons. The 1945 total tonnage for canning and freezing was 492,000 tons.

The following figures, which show the acreages which will result if intentions to contract and plant green peas are carried out in 1946, as compared with last year and the 10-year average, are not to be considered as estimates of the planted acreage for this season, USDA warns. The statistics should be considered only as a guide in making adjustments in acreage plans before plantings are actually made, USDA points out:

Areas	Planted acreage 1935-44 10-yr. av.	1945 Revised	Intended 1946 acreage
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
Maine	4,330	4,970	7,550
New York	37,630	42,000	45,800
New Jersey	3,750	4,300	4,300
Pennsylvania	9,860	18,000	18,900
North Atlantic	55,570	69,270	76,550
Ohio	5,850	6,800	7,000
Indiana	9,730	10,400	10,700
Illinois	18,250	21,000	22,000
Michigan	12,330	10,500	11,100
Wisconsin	125,170	157,500	154,500
Minnesota	29,280	46,400	44,100
Iowa	2,950	3,880	4,250
North Central	203,560	256,480	253,650
Maryland	16,080	12,300	12,600
Delaware	3,500	3,700	3,700
Virginia	4,360	3,100	3,000
South Atlantic	23,940	19,100	19,300
Idaho	1,810	5,120	6,400
Colorado	4,370	5,300	6,000
Utah	14,010	15,500	15,800
Washington	32,340	58,400	71,500
Oregon	29,550	56,800	57,300
California	4,020	5,500	5,600
Western	86,100	146,710	162,600
Other States	8,730	8,920	9,000
U. S. Total	377,900	500,480	521,100

OPA Increases Ceiling Prices for All Canned Meat Products

Increased ceilings on canned meats at all levels of sale except retail were announced this week by the Office of Price Administration. The new ceilings reflecting higher prices were announced through the issuance of Amendment No. 12 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 156, effective March 14, 1946. The action supplements OPA's announcement last week of increases in wholesale prices on all cuts of beef, veal, lamb, pork, sausages, lard and beef livers.

Canned meat prices will be increased according to two formulas, OPA said. One formula permits all canners whose prices were set under "freeze type" ceilings (including those with prices established by OPA letter orders) to increase their prices by the amount their ingredient costs increased under last week's action.

Ingredient cost increases are as follows (per hundred pounds):

1. 70 cents for beef, veal, lamb and mutton.
2. 80 cents for fresh hams.
3. $1 for slab bacon.
4. $1.05 for smoked hams.
5. $2 for sliced bacon.

The second formula permits similar increases to canners after they have increased wages and salaries approved by the National Wage Stabilization Board, or any other stabilization agency.

Increases on canned meats priced under dollar-and-cent ceilings are (per hundred pounds):

1. Items sold to civilians, other than sliced dried beef, between 75 cents and $1.75.
2. Sliced dried beef in glass jars is increased between $3.75 and $6, depending on the size of the jar.
3. Items sold to the Government are increased between $1.25 and $2.32.

In the case of either formula, canners may put increases into effect and must report them to OPA within 30 days.

Copies of the above amendment have been mailed by the National Canners Association to all member ment canners.

Raise Argentine Import Duties

An automatic increase in Argentine import duties on about 300 articles resulted from the termination of the Argentine-United States trade agreement of December 1, 1936, according to the Office of International Trade of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The increased Argentine rates of duty apply to a broad range of products exported by the United States to Argentina. The Argentine Government terminated the agreement on February 21, 1946.

In the case of some of the products involved, the United States is protected from these increases by the fact that the products are included in the list of tariff concessions granted to the United States by Argentina in the reciprocal trade agreement between these two countries signed on October 14, 1941, which has been in force since November 15, 1941. Canned salmon and mackerel are included in this group of products. On these products the duty rates established in the United States-Argentine trade agreement continue in effect.

Bauer Joins Deerfield Packing

Robert E. Bauer of Philadelphia, a former Captain in the Army Quartermaster Corps who served as packing control officer in the India-Burma theatre, has joined Deerfield Packing Corp.-Seabrook Farms as packaging engineer. While attached to the Chicago Quartermaster Depot early in the war, Mr. Bauer worked under Col. Rohland A. Isker in the packaging department research program.

CONGRESS SUMMARY

The Senate opened debate on the Pepper amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act on March 14. Under the Senate's program, no voting on the subject is scheduled to take place until March 19. Among amendments to be offered to the bill which was recommended and reported last week by the Senate's Committee on Education and Labor is the Pace bill providing for the inclusion of the labor cost factor in establishing parity and comparable prices for agricultural commodities. Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, has announced that he intends to submit this bill as an amendment, and Senators Russell, Maybank, and Johnston of South Carolina, likewise have offered the measure as an amendment. The bill would be added to the wage-hour amendments as a "rider."

The recommendations of the minority members of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor also will be presented to the Senate. The minority proposal would not remove any of the existing exemptions from the Act and would provide for an increase in the minimum wage to 55 cents an hour for the first 18 months following the effective date of the amendment and then 60 cents an hour. Other provisions of the minority amendments were noted in last week's issue of the LETTER, as were the main changes contained in the Pepper bill.

Other Congressional activities of importance to the canning industry during the past week were continuance of hearings on price control extension by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, hearings before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on a bill to exempt from jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission foods, drugs, and cosmetics controlled by the Food and Drug Administration, the redrafting of water pollution bills by the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and the scheduling for March 18, 19 and 20 of further hearings by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on proposals to return U. S. Employment Service administration to the States.

In addition, a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor has recommended that the House-passed Case bill to provide for mediation of labor disputes and for a 30-day "cooling off" period be amended to set up a five-man board within the Department of Labor. The board proposed by the subcommittee would take over the functions of the present conciliation service and would encourage the settling of labor disputes by conferences, conciliation and mediation. Should such efforts fail, the board would seek to induce agreement through voluntary arbitration. The subcommittee's recommendations propose no amendment of existing labor laws nor for a "cooling-off" period.

Senator William F. Knowland of California in an address to the Senate on March 8, placed primary responsibility for the development of "chaotic" labor conditions affecting California canneries on the National Labor Relations Board and asked that the Secretary of Labor intervene in the current jurisdictional dispute between the CIO and AFL. Senator Knowland also stated the situation was serious enough for the President to give it his attention.

Legislation extending the provisions of the Second War Powers Act until March 31, 1947, except the authority under which housing priorities are established, was passed by the House on March 15. The housing priority authority was continued to June 30, 1947, while other powers in the Act would expire March 31, 1947. The bill now awaits Senate action.

Recently companion bills were introduced by Representative John W. Flannagan, Jr., of Virginia, and Senator John H. Bankhead, 2nd, of Alabama, to amend the Agriculture Adjustment Act which provides for the promulgation of marketing agreements. Congressman Flannagan is chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture.

Under present law canned fruits and vegetables, with the exception of olives and asparagus, may not be made subject to marketing agreements. A possible interpretation of the Flannagan-Bankhead companion bill is that all canned fruits and vegetables will be brought within the scope of marketing agreement authority and thus be made subject to marketing agreement provisions for limitation of the amount of production, limitation of the amount of purchases, allocation of markets, establishment of reserves, prohibition of unfair methods of competition, adherence to specific prices, and compliance with rules and regulations under marketing orders. In addition, the amendments would authorize marketing agreements to establish and maintain minimum standards of quality and maturity and requirements for inspection. This provision, if applicable to canned fruits and vegetables under marketing agreements, would in effect be a requirement for mandatory government grading.

On March 12 the Senate passed a bill dealing with administrative procedure and court review of administrative acts.

The House passed the annual Department of Agriculture appropriation bill on March 11 and on March 12 agreed to a Conference Committee report providing OPA with a deficiency appropriation of $1,000,000.

Import Restrictions Eased

Restrictions on food importations from United States territorial and insular possessions, as defined in War Food Order 63, have been modified by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to exempt food imports covered by certificates of exception issued by a designated officer of the Agriculture Department. The action, effective March 14, 1946, was entered as subparagraph (x) under the heading Restrictions on Import, paragraph (b) (5) of WFO 63.

Hawaii and Alaska are the only territories and insular possessions for which the U. S. Department of Agriculture has thus far authorized an officer to issue such exemption certificates. In other territories and insular possessions import authorizations are still required for all food imports except those specifically exempted in paragraph (b) (5) of WFO 63.

Import authorizations apply to food shipped for consumption in the United States or for trans-shipment through the United States, and cover importations from any foreign country as well as U. S. territories and possessions.

Rotenone Imports to Be Short

Imports of rotenone to the United States will become acutely short during the growing season of 1946, the Rotenone Importers and Processors Industry Advisory Committee this week informed the Civilian Production Administration. CPA stated that continuance of the U. S. Government purchase, as opposed to a private purchase arrangement, should be considered only if it is the only way of assuring an increased supply of rotenone for U. S. farms and gardens. The Advisory Committee expressed its willingness to assure purchases at the fixed price of all the crude rotenone offered, and of protection against loss by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, if necessary, in making purchases for the U. S. rotenone trade.

Wholesale Distributors Show Slight Increase in 1946 Stocks

Wholesale distributors' (including chain store warehouses) stocks amounted to 66,531,000 cases on January 1, 1946, as compared with 58,860,000 cases on the same date a year earlier and 100,203,000 cases on January 1, 1942, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported this week. A breakdown of the Department's report by individual commodities is shown in the following table *(Basis 24/2½'s for fruits; 24/2's for other items)*:

Commodities	Jan. 1, 1942	Jan. 1, 1945	Jan. 1, 1946
	1,000 cases	*1,000 cases*	*1,000 cases*
Fruits:			
Apples and crabapples	675	144	158
Applesauce	685	691	241
Apricots	1,808	1,416	407
Berries	1,064	40	31
Cherries, red sour	822	139	10
Cherries, other	488	184	114
Cranberries and sauce	607	103	111
Figs	[1] 574	159	94
Grapefruit segments	359	(2)	(2)
Mixed fruits	2,142	530	564
Peaches	6,522	887	1,836
Pears	1,708	189	773
Pineapple	4,640	348	473
Plums and prunes	737	390	544
Total fruits	22,921	5,220	5,356
Juices:			
Apple	348	(2)	(2)
Apricot, peach and pear	344	(2)	(2)
Grape	533	99	59
Grapefruit	2,252	3,399	1,966
Orange	(3)	989	1,826
Orange and grapefruit, blended	1,721	744	948
Pineapple	2,881	147	421
Prune	144	278	475
Other fruit and berry	143	(2)	(2)
Tomato	5,755	5,345	6,686
Vegetable combinations	710	284	300
Other vegetable juices	(3)	(2)	(2)
Total juices	14,831	11,285	12,681
Vegetables, seasonal:			
Asparagus	1,268	531	255
Beans, green and wax	3,928	4,816	4,650
Beans, lima	1,345	180	266
Beets	1,894	1,310	2,041
Carrots	629	413	553
Corn	7,708	7,867	8,967
Greens, leafy	(3)	519	1,250
Mixed vegetables	555	334	637
Peas	7,653	4,823	9,639
Pumpkin and squash	1,141	563	323
Spinach	1,217	1,715	1,648
Tomatoes	10,348	6,051	3,910
Total seasonal vegetables	37,686	29,131	34,248
Vegetables, nonseasonal:			
Beans, dry	6,887	2,603	2,219
Potatoes, sweet	(3)	(3)	(2)
Potatoes, white	(3)	(3)	(2)
Sauerkraut	1,781	(2)	(2)
Soup, tomato	(4)	3,170	2,535
Soups, all other	6,013	1,759	2,284
Tomato catsup and chili sauce	2,134	1,387	1,550
Tomato paste	(5)	1,033	1,128
Tomato sauce	1,896	573	851
Tomato pulp and puree	1,126	1,799	1,965
Other vegetables	4,558	(2)	(2)
Total nonseasonal vegetables	24,395	12,324	12,532
Baby foods:			
Custards	(2)	69	190
Fruits	110	235	569
Meats	(2)	155	292
Vegetables	260	441	663
Total baby foods	370	900	1,714
Total canned foods	100,203	58,860	66,531

[1] Figs and other fruits reported together. [2] Orange juice and orange and grapefruit juices combined reported together. [3] Vegetable juice combinations and other vegetable juices reported together. [4] Soups reported only in total. [5] Tomato paste and tomato sauce reported as one total. [6] Not available. [7] Not shown separately.

Restrict Refrigerator Car Use

The Interstate Commerce Commission has restricted the use of refrigerator cars for shipments of canned foods originating in the States of California and Arizona from 12:01 a. m., March 15, until 11:59 p.m., March 22, except in cases where canners secure permits from C. W. Taylor, agent for ICC at Chicago, Ill.

California and Texas Spinach Crop for Processing Reported

California and Texas spinach processors indicate that a production of 71,000 tons is in prospect for canning and freezing in 1946, the U. S. Bureau of Agricutural Economics reported this week. This late February prospective production exceeds the 1945 production of 56,200 tons by 26 percent and the 10-year (1935-44) average production of 44,080 tons by 61 percent. California's indicated production is the third largest on record for the State, being exceeded in 1928 when 65,400 tons were produced and again in 1929 when 90,000 tons were estimated for processing.

A total of 19,450 acres is expected to be harvested in those two States for processing. This exceeds the 1945 harvested acreage of 15,720 acres by 24 percent and the 10-year (1935-44) average of 17,080 acres by 14 percent.

The 1946 indicated yield for the two States is 3.65 tons. This compares with 3.58 tons and the 10-year (1935-44) average of 2.58 tons per acre.

The following table shows the indicated acreage and production for 1946 as compared with last year's actual output:

State	Planted acreage		Production	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
California	10,220	14,450	48,000	65,000
Texas	5,500	5,000	8,200	6,000
Total	15,720	19,450	56,200	71,000

Amendments to Florida Citrus Marketing Agreement Proposed

Proposed amendments to the Florida citrus marketing agreement and order will be considered at a public hearing to be held at 10 a. m., EST, March 25, at Lakeland, Florida, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week. Marketing Agreement 84 and Order 33, which regulate the handling of oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines grown in the State of Florida, have been in effect since February 22, 1939.

The hearing was requested by the Growers Administrative Committee and the Shippers Advisory Committee, who administer the marketing program. Consideration will be given to the proposal to permit regulations which would prohibit citrus shipments from Florida for limited periods during certain portions of the marketing season. In addition, the proposed amendments would make possible the regulation of Florida temple oranges and pink varieties of grapefruit separate from other varieties of oranges and grapefruit.

On the basis of evidence presented at the hearing, the proposed amendments may be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for tentative approval and if they are so approved, they will be submitted to the industry. The amendments may be made effective if the issuance of the amended order is favored by at least two-thirds of the growers, by number or by volume of citrus fruits produced, who vote in the referendum, and if handlers of at least 50 percent of the volume of citrus fruits shipped from Florida sign the amended agreement.

OPA Issues Order Directory

The sixth edition of the Directory of Commodities and Services, containing some 1,500 items de-controlled since V-J Day, as well as the thousands of commodities and services still under price control and other up-to-date information about the Office of Price Administration, was issued this week, OPA has announced. The directory may be obtained at the cost price of $1.25, which includes six monthly supplements to follow, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The directory is designed to aid industry and the general public in keeping abreast of price regulations and in making ready contact with key persons in the operating units of the national office of OPA that handle each price control program.

SUGAR RATIONS FOR CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ARE INCREASED BY OPA IN SUGAR ORDER AMENDMENT

Regulation Removes Sugar Density Requirements for Canned Fruit Products

An increase of approximately 10 percent of the base of the level of sugar rations for the commercial packing of certain fruits and vegetables and frozen fruits was announced this week by the Office of Price Administration through the issuance of Amendment 9 to Revised Ration Order 3, effective March 15. The action, which was made possible by the Department of Agriculture's increased second quota civilian sugar allocation, removes the restriction formerly placed on the sugar density of fruit packs and thus permits canners to vary the amount of the products they pack into heavy syrup as opposed to light syrup and water pack.

Sugar allowances for canned fruits have been increased from approximately 80 percent to 90 percent of the average number of pounds of sugar used to pack 24 No. 2½ size cans, or their equivalent, of specified fruit in 1941. The restriction on syrup density of fruit packs (Brix cut-out provision) has been eliminated.

Under the order, the amount of the provisional allowance of sugar for use in canning or bottling fruit, for each kind of fruit, shall be computed in the following way:

The number of cases of 24 No. 2½ cans (or equivalent) of that kind of fruit which the applicant expects to pack from the date of application (or for use in the period from March 15, 1946, to April 1, 1946) to the end of the quarter is multiplied by 90 percent of the average number of pounds of sugar which he used per 24 No. 2½ cans (or equivalent) for that kind of fruit during 1941. The resulting figures for each kind of fruit are added together and the result is his provisional allowance for canning and bottling fruit. The District OPA Office shall issue to the applicant a check for the amount of his provisional allowance less any unused balance of his last provisional allowance of sugar issued for canning and bottling fruit. [Section 19.10 (c) (2).]

The amendment also placed the following restriction on the use of sugar for canning and bottling fruit:

An industrial user who obtains a provisional allowance under this order may use the sugar only during the packing season for which it was obtained and for packing the fruit for which it was granted and not in excess of the average rate provided in computing his allowance. [Section 19.10 (d).]

Increases in sugar allowances for canned vegetables permit a maximum sugar allowance in pounds based on 24 No. 2 cans per case as follows: Carrots and peas, .36 lbs.; corn, cream style, 1.13 lbs.; corn, whole kernel, .72 lbs.; corn, vacuum pack, .63 lbs.; peas, .54 lbs.; succotash, 1.00 lbs.; sweet potatoes (syrup type only), 1.60 lbs. No sugar is allotted for other canned vegetables.

Sugar allowances for processing dried beans and for putting up fruit juices, except citrus juices, have been increased from 80 percent to 90 percent of the average number of pounds of sugar used per unit produced in 1941. Allowances for packing citrus juices are already at the 90 percent level. For dried beans, the increase per 100 pounds will apply beginning April 1, 1946; for fruit juices, the increase per gallon will be effective March 15, 1946.

Sugar rations for all other canned or bottled food products with the exception of jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades, and fruit butters were increased to 60 percent of their base period allotments. Jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades, and fruit butters were raised to 55 percent.

The new regulation states that the amount of the provisional allowance of sugar for use in canning or bottling fruit juices shall be computed in the following way separately for each kind of fruit juice:

For each kind of fruit juice the number of gallons of that kind of fruit juice which the applicant expects to make from the date of application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made (or for use in the period from March 15, 1946, to April 1, 1946) is multiplied by 90 percent of the average number of pounds of sugar which he used per gallon for that kind of fruit juice during 1941. The resulting figures for each kind of fruit juice are added together and the result is his provisional allowance for canning and bottling fruit juices. The District OPA Office shall issue to him a check for the amount of his provisional allowance less any unused balance of his last provisional allowance of sugar issued for canning and bottling fruit juices. [Section 19.5 (c) (2).]

The following restriction on the use of sugar for canning and bottling fruit juice is placed in effect:

If an industrial user receives a provisional allowance under this order for canning and bottling any kind of fruit juice, he may use that provisional allowance only for the purpose of canning and bottling that kind of fruit juice. For any packing season beginning after March 14, 1946, or for any part of a packing season not ended by that date he may not use more sugar in canning or bottling any fruit juice than 90 percent of the average amount of sugar he used per gallon for that kind of fruit juice in 1941. Moreover, he may not use sugar for a packing season in excess of the average rate provided in computing his allowance.

With regard to cooked beans, the amendment changes Section 19.4 (c) (2) (i) to read as follows:

(i) The number of 100-pound units of that type of dried bean the applicant expects to use in producing that type of cooked bean from date of application to the end of the quarterly period for which application is made is multiplied by 80 percent of the average number of pounds of sugar which he used per 100 pounds of that type of dried bean so used in 1941. However, for any quarterly period beginning on or after April 1, 1946, the number of 100 pound units are multiplied by 90 percent of the average number of pounds of sugar which he used per 100 pounds of that type of dried bean so used in 1941.

Section 19.4 (d) is amended as follows:

(d) *Restriction on use.* If an industrial user receives a provisional allowance under this order for cooked beans, he may use that provisional allowance only for the purpose of producing canned, frozen, bottled or dehydrated cooked beans. No industrial user may use more sugar per 100 pounds of dried beans he processes than 80 percent of the average amount of sugar he used in 1941 per 100 pounds of dried beans processed. However, an industrial user may use 90 percent of the average amount of sugar he used in 1941 per 100 pounds of dried beans processed for each 100 pounds of dried beans he processes in any quarterly period on or after April 1, 1946. He may not use more sugar than this amount.

Can Freight Rates Extended

Secretary William A. Free of the Pennsylvania Canners Association has notified the Association that as "a result of the public hearing in New York City on March 5 pertaining to cancellation of specific commodity rates on metal containers, it was recommended that present motor compelled commodity rates be extended to expire on December 31, 1947."

Virginia Canners Officers

Officers of the Virginia Canners Association elected at a recent meeting are as follows: President—Frank W. Brugh, Brugh Canning Co., Fincastle; vice president—G. H. Burkholder, Burkholder and Co., Thaxton; secretary—S. B. Huff, Roanoke.

TO REFLECT WAGE RATE INCREASES IN 1946 CEILINGS

OPA Reaffirms Original Position Taken in Atlantic City Convention Speech by Phelps

Approved basic wage rate increases for the canning industry under the new wage-price policy will be reflected by increases in ceiling prices for the 1946 pack, the Office of Price Administration announced Wednesday. This statement is made, OPA said, to further clarify the price program for the 1946 pack of fruits and vegetables as originally announced, February 5, at the National Canners Convention in Atlantic City. (See INFORMATION LETTERS for February 12, March 2, and March 9, pages 44, 113-4, and 121.)

At that time, OPA said the Stabilization Director would consider a method which would permit ceilings on the 1946 pack to be increased by an amount equal to the amount of direct cost increase occasioned by an approved basic wage rate increase. The 1946 pack, like previous packs, is to be priced on a basis designed to bring out maximum production.

OPA has both current and prewar cost and profit data for the canning industry. These cost data include a breakdown of both labor costs and labor rates. Price adjustments, therefore, should be possible as soon as the data are supplemented by information as to basic wage rate increases incurred by processors which are not reflected in processors' ceiling prices as established under the present regulation.

OPA will direct its efforts toward issuing the regulations pricing the 1946 pack as early as possible so that the industry will generally have ample opportunity to examine and determine individual ceilings before packing starts.

At the N.C.A. Convention, OPA and the Department of Agriculture clearly indicated the need for a continued high level of production in the announcement of the 1946 program for processed fruits and vegetables.

In view of these facts, the new wage-price policy (Executive Order 9697) does not change in any way the intent and purpose of the announced and approved pricing program for the 1946 pack. While all the mechanics of the 1946 program have not been decided upon, there has been no change from the basic policies announced at the N.C.A. Convention, OPA added.

New Association Members

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the Association since January 26, 1946:

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American National Corp., Randolph, Mass.

American Sardine Corp., Lubec, Me.

Baron Canning Co., Westville, Okla.

Chase Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.

Eastland Food Products Co., New Bedford, Mass.

A. W. Feeser & Co., Inc., Westminster, Md.

Ivanhoe Foods Inc., Auburn, N. Y.

McDonald & Olliff, Inc., Wauchula, Fla.

Princeton Packers, Half Moon Bay, Calif.

Famine Emergency Committee Urges More Victory Gardens

Chester C. Davis, organizing chairman of the Famine Emergency Committee, in a statement released this week, urged the planting of Victory Gardens in 1946 to increase the food supply.

"In releasing more wheat, fats, oils, and other critically needed foods for shipment to starving people abroad, we recognize the essential part that the Victory Garden production will play in helping to provide food for the people of America," Mr. Davis said. "An abundance of nutritious home-grown food will permit much greater shipment of the food items so critically needed abroad.

"The President and the Secretary of Agriculture have called for full effort again this year by the Victory Gardeners of the Nation. This Famine Emergency Committee considers the Victory Garden production as one of the important parts of this entire emergency food program. This is a definite and positive way in which a large percentage of our citizens can help in relieving the suffering of the starving people of the world."

New Poultry Branch Heads

The appointments of W. D. Termohlen as Director and of R. W. Lennartson as Associate Director of the Production and Marketing Administration's Poultry Branch were announced this week by PMA Administrator J. B. Hutson. The two men have been serving as Assistant Directors of the Branch during recent months.

Mr. Termohlen has been in the Department of Agriculture since August 1933. He is a graduate of Iowa State College and holds degrees in poultry husbandry and in agricultural economics. Mr. Lennartson, who served in the Army Quartermaster Corps at Chicago, as chief of poultry procurement, was engaged in poultry work with the Farm Credit Administration prior to his Army service. He began his college work at the University of Minnesota, and later received bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of Maryland.

Weekly Meat Production Drops

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended March 9 totaled 266 million pounds, according to the USDA Meat Board. This production was 19 percent less than 327 million pounds in the preceding week and 8 percent less than the 288 million pounds produced during the corresponding week of last year.

Weinstein Joins Krasne Bros.

George Weinstein, for many years with Seeman Bros., Inc., has joined Krasne Bros., New York, N. Y., to direct that company's canned food department.

1945 Canned Tomato Pulp Pack

The 1945 pack of canned tomato pulp totaled 7,244,818 actual cases, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. The pack is shown below by areas and can sizes:

	24/2	48/1	24/2½	6/10	Five gallons	Misc. tin and glass	Total
New York	.....	.....	.....	159,165	60,123	17,766	237,054
Maryland and Delaware	.....	152,836	.....	116,965	24,818	14,900	309,519
New Jersey and Pennsylvania	14,000	24,621	10,500	179,176	291,919	.....	520,216
Ohio	11,022	39,476	846	206,058	14,646	.....	272,048
Indiana	48,539	134,909	195	505,554	88,175	.....	777,372
Michigan	2,250	1,342	.....	82,637	35,119	.....	121,348
Utah and Idaho	.....	.....	7,880	123,942	3,837	.....	135,659
California	101,262	.....	1,509,210	2,048,756	.....	415,054	4,074,282
Other States	10,673	77,773	.....	586,718	14,233	107,923	797,320
Total	187,746	430,957	1,528,631	4,008,971	532,870	555,643	7,244,818

Tin Outlook for 1946 Is Poor, Latest Report of CPA Reveals

Only about 42,000 tons of tin will be imported in 1946, about the same as 1945, the Civilian Production Administration disclosed this week in a new report on the tin situation. Lack of equipment and transportation, deterioration of mines and lack of food for workers are the principal factors contributing to low Far Eastern tin production, the principal tin supply source, the report said.

Total 1946 production of tin concentrates from the Malayan peninsula is not expected to exceed 12,000 tons, the report indicated. Only about half of this tonnage would be available for importation into the United States. Inasmuch as the tin concentrates must be reduced to pig tin, it is expected that it probably would be some time in 1947 before the tonnage would be available to U. S. consumers. The low estimates of 1946 Far Eastern tin production were based on reports received from authoritative sources familiar with conditions in that part of the world.

Despite this poor outlook, the Civilian Production Administration plans to put "all of its chips on the table" and supply vitally needed tin for food packing, for solder and babbit bearings in automobiles and for other consumers goods products, the report said.

To do this, CPA plans to make 65,000 tons of virgin tin available in 1946, an increase of about 7,000 tons over 1945. Secondary tin recovery in 1946, according to the report, will approximate the 26,000-ton recovery last year, bringing total tin available to industry this year to around 90,000 tons.

To supply 65,000 tons of virgin tin will necessitate drawing on government stocks to the extent of about 23,000 tons, the report stated. The 42,000 tons expected to be imported will include 12,000 tons of pig tin and 30,000 tons of concentrates. The sources of this tin wil be Bolivia, the Belgian Congo plus available stocks and production in Malaya, Netherlands East Indies and Siam. Based on this computation, the government stocks will be down to about 15,000 tons at the end of 1946, after allowing for minimum working requirements at the government-owned Texas smelter.

An expected further drop in tin requirements for brass and bronze is one of the few bright spots in the 1946 supply and demand picture, CPA officials declared. Tin for brass and bronze, used principally by the armed services, dropped from 33,625 tons in 1944 to 26,826 tons in 1945. A further drop in tin uses for these products is expected in 1946.

Forthcoming Meetings

March 18-20—Institute of Food Technologists, Sixth Conference, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

March 27-31—The Frozen Food Institute, Inc., Fifth Annual Convention, Park Ave., Armory, New York, N. Y.

April 2-5—Packaging Exposition of 1946, Atlantic City, N. J.

April 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Meeting, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

April 11—Indiana Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

June 3—Michigan Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Traverse City.

June 20—National Pickle Packers Association, Mid-year Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Farm Machinery Output Is Up

Farm machinery production increased to $61,199,366 in January from $56,177,786 in January, 1945, the Civilian Production Administration reported this week. However, February production will be down sharply CPA said, because two of the largest producers are suffering complete work stoppages.

Inventory Controls Tightened by Issuance of CPA Direction

In an effort to eliminate critical material shortages, inventory limitations on persons or plants whose operations are suspended due to work stoppages in their own or their suppliers plants have been further tightened, the Civilian Production Administration announced this week. This action was taken in an amendment to Direction 6 to Priorities Regulation 32, the inventory control regulation, CPA reports.

Under the amended direction, the number of days before which a plant must adjust its orders for materials, other than iron or steel, has been reduced from 30 to 15. Orders for iron and steel must still be adjusted immediately.

The inventories permitted to be built up after the initial period have also been reduced. Such inventories are now limited to the smaller of the following amounts: (1) the minimum amount needed during the first thirty days after resumption of operations; or (2) the minimum amount which would have been required to meet the plant's production schedule during the 45 days following the date when the work stoppage occurred, if the plant had remained in operation. Previously, plants were allowed to accumulate the amount of material they would need during the first 45 days after resumption of operations.

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